[CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPUTÁNA.

Received up to 16th March, 1880.

POLITICAL.

The *Rafíq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 13th March, in commenting upon Sir Lepel Griffin's late speech at Bhopal, observes that Sir Lepel declared "the loyal Muhammadan State of Bhopal is the object of special regard of the Government. You well know that the Government specially protects your creed." Again he said "the Government is careful of the rights of Native States, and especially of Muhammadan Princes and people." It is difficult to understand why Government is specially careful of the rights of Muhammadan Chiefs and people. Have Hindu Princes and people done any harm to Government that they have been excluded from this special favour? Why does it specially protect Islam and not the Hindu religion? Sir Lepel's observations in question being directly opposed to the royal proclamation of 1858, have greatly irritated the Hindu population. But the truth is that, as the speech was delivered in a Muhammadan State, and was addressed to a Muhammadan audience, he endeavoured to please the Muhammadan community. If the special interest alleged to be taken by Government in the welfare of

Circulation, 400 copies.

Sir Lepel Griffin's Bhopal speech.

Musalmáns means such interference as was lately seen in Bhopal, they desire that Government should take as little interest in their well-being as possible. Sir Lepel also poses himself as a great friend of Native States, but Native Princes pray to be saved from such friends.

Circulation, 182 copies.

Sir Lepel Griffin and the native press.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 9th March, regrets to say that some newspapers have made too much of Sir Lepel Griffin's attack on the native press. They are perfectly justified in criticising the acts and words of Sir Lepel and other officers, but care should always be taken to avoid the use of indecorous terms. True, Sir Lepel has anti-native sympathies, but this cannot justify the application of harsh language to him. He, too, was not well advised in applying the term dishonest to native editors. He may share the opinion of the *Pioneer* that some native newspapers receive subsidies from Sadiq Hasan, but mere suspicion did not entitle him to call native editors dishonest. The *Ázád* is perfectly at one with him in thinking that the Queen's proclamation of 1858 has nothing to do with the annexation of Burma. That proclamation is only applicable to feudatory Native States, properly so called.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Lord Dufferin's Madras speech.

The *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 13th March, says that among the different addresses presented to Lord Dufferin at Madras the municipal address was a very able one and referred to the political wants of the country. But His Lordship gave but one reply to all the addresses, and that in vague terms, and carefully avoided all reference to the important questions mooted by the Municipal Committee. His speeches are always found to be vague and evasive.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 335 copies.

Rumoured revival of the Press Act.

The *Delhi Punch* (Lahore), of the 10th March, says that it is rumoured that owing to the hostile criticisms of native newspapers on

the measures of Lord Dufferin's government, the Press Act will shortly be revived. The revival of the Act would no doubt injure the Press, inasmuch as the circulation of newspapers would fall off in that case. But the proposal would also prevent Government from ascertaining the thoughts and feelings of the people, and it is almost needless to say that if Government lost touch with the people, serious consequences might follow. The strictures of the native press on Lord Dufferin's policy are not unfounded. At the time of his arrival in this country His Lordship declared that he would water the seeds that had been planted by his illustrious predecessor. He can best judge for himself how far he has kept to his promise. If native publications have found fault with him for the Rawalpindi Conference and the Camp of Exercise, which involved a great deal of unnecessary expenditure, for the annexation of Burma, which was opposed to the provisions of the Government of India Act (*sic*), and for the inordinate haste with which the Income Tax Act was passed, what harm have they committed?

Income-tax.

The *Hindi Pradip* (Allahabad), for March, says that the income-tax will press severely on the people, whose condition is already most unsatisfactory, and that the tax could be avoided by a reduction of the public expenditure. The high rates of pay allowed to Civilians should be reduced; the offices of Revenue Commissioners, the Sanitary Commissioner, the Commissioner of Stamps, the Commissioner of Customs, and other useless offices should be abolished; Lieutenant-Governors should be appointed in Bombay and Madras in place of Governors; the separate military commands of those presidencies should be abolished; the official migrations to the hills should be put a stop to; and so forth.

Circulation, 225 copies.

The same.

The *Oudh Punch*, Lucknow, of the 4th March, represents the income-tax as an oppressive impost, and ridicules the Finance Committee. The *Punch* is of opinion that the committee being composed

Circulation, 375 copies.

almost entirely of Government officers, will come to nothing. The newspaper also publishes two pictures, in one of which Europeans are represented as lamenting the introduction of the income-tax, and in the other the tax in the shape of a monster is represented as cutting the stomach of a European with a large pair of shears.

Circulation, 700 copies.

The *Mulla Dopiáza* (Lahore), of the 8th March, publishes a picture in which a dragon is represented as swallowing up a cow. The former is intended to represent Government and the latter this country.

Government and India.

The *Páte Khán* (Lahore), of the 10th March, publishes a picture in which a large leech is represented as hanging from the throat of a native and sucking his blood dry. The native is called India and the leech Lord Dufferin. (There is a cartoon in the *Mulki Shuhda*, Lahore, of the 6th March, in which Lord Dufferin is represented as shaving a native, who is called India, with a razor called the income-tax.)

Lord Dufferin and India.

Circulation, 101 copies.

The *Fatehgarh Punch* (Farukhabad), of the 28th February, publishes a picture in which Government in the shape of an Englishman is represented as drawing a native through the holes of the *Jantri*, which is an instrument for drawing wire. The letter-press means that the British Government has taken the crookedness out of natives, and has made them straight like a wire drawn through the *Jantri*.

British Government and natives.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), in its issues of the 11th, 12th, and 13th March, gives the substance of the scheme for the reorganization of civil administration in this country which appeared in the *London Times* of the 10th February, and generally expresses its concurrence in the reforms recommended.

London Times and the reorganization of civil administration.

Circulation, 106 copies.

Educational Report for 1884-85.

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 8th March, says that the appointment of Mr. White, C.S., to the Directorship of Public Instruction was originally condemned in some quarters, but that he has already elicited general satisfaction by his able administration of the Department. He has introduced many important reforms, and his Educational Report, which has lately been published, does credit to his ability and experience. The *Akhbár* quotes from the Report some statistics relating to the number of different classes of schools, the attendance in each class of institutions, and the expenditure. The total cost during the year 1884-85 was Rs. 29,70,901 as compared with Rs. 22,77,479 during the previous year. The *Akhbár* thanks the Lieutenant-Governor for the increased expenditure. The expenditure on elementary education, which was about nine lakhs during the year under review, should be increased.

Áftáb-i-Hind and the Police, Azamgarh.

The *Áftáb-i-Hind* (Azamgarh), of the 22nd February, in its local news column, complains that some Government officials attended the performances of a dramatic company accompanied by prostitutes, and threatens to publish their names if they again misbehave in this way. In its issue of the 1st March the *Áftáb* publishes a letter, which was jointly addressed to the editor by Baijnáth Prasád, Sub-Inspector of Police, two head-constables, and one constable, telling him to stop their copies of the newspaper, and regrets to say that its friendly advice has been taken in ill part by the officials. The *Áftáb*, of the 8th March, complains that on the 5th idem Kalian Singh, Inspector of Police, sent for the editor to his house, detained him for an hour against his will, and threatened to bring him into trouble. The *Áftáb* quotes the language used by the Inspector on the occasion, condemns his conduct as illegal and high-handed, and hopes the Magistrate will inquire into the matter, and protect the freedom of the press.

Circulation, 400 copies.

The *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 18th March, says that at Amritsar, on the occasion of the late Middle School Examination, a boy, personating another boy, appeared at the examination. The matter came to the notice of the police, who at once had a warrant of arrest issued against the former, and imprisoned him in the examination room. The accused is the son of Munshi Sayyid Muhammad Latif, Subordinate Judge of Dera Ghazi Khán, and has already passed the examination in question. He has been committed for trial under section 419 of the Indian Penal Code. The *Rafiq* argues that, looking at the definition of cheating, given in section 415, the boy cannot possibly be convicted under section 419, and thinks that the anxiety and harassment, to which he has already been exposed, are sufficient punishment to him. He is an inexperienced youth, and has foolishly committed the offence through excessive sympathy for his friend. Even the infliction of a fine would spoil all his prospects for life. Hence it may be hoped that the court which tries the case will take these things into consideration.

A boy charged with cheating by personation at the Middle School Examination, Amritsar.

Circulation, 500 copies.

The *Áftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 8th March, says that it appears that during the last year only two murders and a hundred thefts were committed in Jodhpur whose area is 37,000 square miles. But in British India this amount of crime occurs in an ordinary pargana in the course of two months. The large prevalence of crime is very discreditable to British administration.

Alleged prevalence of crime.

Circulation, 450 copies.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 11th March, in a communicated article headed "Justice," says that lately a Missionary at Edwardes-abad converted a Muhammadan student of the Mission School there and gave notice of the boy's conversion to his father, named Mir Akbar Khán, on the

Conversion of a Muhammadan boy to Christianity at Edwardes-abad.

following day. The father at once went over to the school and asked the son to go home with him in vain. The man collected a number of his friends and neighbours, and placed them round the Missionary's house in order to prevent the boy from being secretly removed from Edwardes-abad. The Deputy Commissioner happening to pass by the place at the time, Akbar Khán reported the matter to him, and he at once saw the Missionary on the subject, and ordered the boy to be restored to his parents for 20 days. If the boy adheres to his new faith and does not change his mind during the time, the Deputy Commissioner will then pass suitable orders. It is almost needless to say that the boy has reverted to Islam. Young people below 25 years, who are induced by Missionaries to change their religions, should be always made over to their parents or friends for some time at their request in this way.

Circulation, 275 copies.

Urdu School, Etawah.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 12th March, is surprised that while the Municipal Committee, Etáwah, contributes Rs. 19 a month to the Hindi Middle School, which was established 25 years ago, and maintains four Pathshalas or indigenous schools at a monthly cost of Rs. 40, it does not spend a farthing on the encouragement of the study of Urdu. At the repeated entreaties of the people an Urdu School was lately opened in connection with the Hindi School, and a new Urdu teacher appointed on Rs. 6. The attendance of the Urdu School has already risen to 92, and the income from school fees is Rs. 19-4-0 a month, while the cost is only Rs. 6. The total number of boys in the two schools is 259; but the house, in which the schools are held, cannot well accommodate more than 100 boys. Many children have to sit in the verandah. Mr. DeMello, the Head Master of the High School, kindly put up bamboo screens in the verandah to protect boys from the inclemencies of the winter, but those screens will not do during the hot weather. The *Najm* urges that the schools should be placed in separate houses, and that the staff of the Urdu School should be strengthened.

Circulation, 600 copies.

Sir Comer Petheram.

The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 10th March, referring to the appointment of Sir Comer Petheram to the Calcutta High Court, observes that he cleared off old arrears in the Allahabad High Court, and dispensed speedy and impartial justice.

LEGISLATION.

Circulation, 182 copies.

Oudh Rent Bill.

A correspondent of the *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 9th March, says that the Oudh Rent Bill will doubtless much improve the condition of cultivators in that province, and that every unprejudiced person must approve of the measure. But the writer fears that if there is delay in passing the Bill, Talukdars will greatly enhance the rent in the meantime. The editor does not agree with the correspondent, and remarks that nothing could be more foolish than to pass such an important measure with undue haste. The public should be allowed full opportunity of criticising the Bill which, if made law in its present shape, will do more harm than good to cultivators themselves for whose benefit it is intended. If it was necessary to modify the present rent law, suitable amendments should have been made. But the contemplated changes will deprive landlords of their old and valuable rights and bestow new rights on tenants.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Sadiq Hasan's writings.

A correspondent of the *Ghamkhwár-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 13th March, in answer to the article of the *Rafiq-i-Hind* in defence of Sadiq Hasan's writings (see page 139 of the Selections from Vernacular Newspapers for the week ending the 16th February, 1886), quotes a long extract from pages 380 and 381 of Sadiq Hasan's book, called the *Khatirul-Quds*. In the extract the author observes that India, which was like a paradise under Muhammadan supremacy, has greatly declined since the spread and triumph of infidelity (*kufr*).

True religion and learning have vanished, and the misguided class becomes stronger and Islam weaker every day in this country. Again the author, after referring to the late Kabul war, and the ultimate evacuation of Afghánistan by British troops, observes that if the enemies of God (the British Government?) had been fully successful in the war, they would have entirely destroyed the Native States. The author then, adverting to the expected advent of the Mahdi, prays that God may restore Islam to its former greatness, extirpate infidelity and infidels throughout the world, and deliver Indian Musalmáns from the yoke of the misguided class.

Hindi made the Court language in Jodhpur.

A correspondent of the *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 11th March, writing from Jodhpur, is glad to say that the use of Hindi has been lately introduced in place of Urdu in all the public offices and courts of justice in that State.

Native Chiefs and industries.

Circulation, 600 copies.

The *Rozínah* (Lucknow), of the 10th March, endeavours to impress upon native Chiefs the necessity for encouraging trade and industries in order to improve the condition of the people.

RAILWAY.

Intermediate class accommodation for natives on the North-Western Railway.

Circulation, 300 copies.

The *Ghamkhwár-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 13th March, urges that in each mail train on the North-Western Railway two intermediate class carriages instead of one should be reserved for natives, and that the carriages should be provided with cushions.

LOCAL MISCELLANEOUS.

Social Reform *versus* Political Reform.

Circulation, 450 copies.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 11th March, adverting to the controversy that has lately been carried on in Bombay as to whether social reform should precede political reform or *vice versa* refers to Mr. K. T. Telang's late address on the subject, and is of opinion that the two reforms being equally needed in this country, should be pushed on simultaneously.

Circulation, 415 copies.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Hardá), of the 10th March, says that

Child marriage and compulsory widowhood.

the movement set on foot by Mr. Malabari to put a stop to child marriage and compulsory widowhood is highly commendable, but that he is not right in calling for Government interference in the matter. Many sensible and discerning natives and Englishmen have pointed out his mistake in vain. He desires to suppress the evil customs which have been in vogue for hundreds of years, with the aid of Government, at once; but he ought to know that in Europe social reform was achieved with much bloodshed in many generations. On the occasion of the Viceroy's visit to Madras, a deputation, headed by Sir T. Mádho Ráo, who shares Mr. Malabari's views, foolishly waited on His Excellency; but Lord Dufferin told them that Government sympathized with the movement, but could not interfere, and that the reform should be carried out by the people themselves. Mr. Malabari and his followers should take His Lordship's reply to heart and depend on their own efforts. (The *Vritta Dhárá*, Dhár, of the 11th March, and the *Subodh Sindhu*, Khándwá, of the 10th idem, in commenting on the same subject, approve of the Viceroy's reply, and condemn the attempts at seeking Government aid in the matter as foolish. The *Hindustán*, Kálákankar, of the 10th March, finds fault with Sir T. Mádho Ráo for appealing to the Viceroy for Government interference in the matter of child marriage, and argues that all social reform should come from within and not from without.)

A correspondent of the *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the

Mr. Malabari at Muttra.

9th March, gives a brief account of the public meeting held at the High School at Mattra on the occasion of Mr. Malabari's visit, refers to the establishment of a committee there to check child marriage, and observes that Mr. Malabari's laudable efforts are sure to bear fruit. It would be a good thing if the committee also endeavoured to curtail marriage expenses.

Circulation, 225 copies.

Mr. Malabari at Allahabad.

The *Hindí Pradíp* (Allahabad), for March, referring to Mr. Malabari's visit to Allahabad, praises him for his disinterested efforts in the cause of social reform, and gives the substance of his speech delivered at a public meeting there on the subject of the stoppage of child marriage. The *Pradíp* will comment on the subject in a future issue.

Circulation, 600 copies.

Pandila fair, Allahabad.

The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 10th March, regrets to say that at the fair held at Pandila every year people are accustomed to throw small earthen vessels, filled with the Ganges water, at the temple from a distance, and that many persons are severely hurt by these vessels. The local authorities should see to this. The *Samáchár* also complains that on the occasion of the late fair tolls were levied at more than the fixed rates at the Ganges ferry.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1885-86.	1886.	
1	*Áftáb* ...	Káimganj ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Násiru-l-Zamán Khán.	Mar. 9th ...	Mar. 15th.	
2	*Áftáb-i-Álamtáb* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Áyá Singh ...	,, ,, ...	,, 11th.	
3	*Áftáb-i-Hind* ...	Jullundur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Barkat Alí ...	,, 13th ...	,, 14th ...	203 copies.
4	*Áftáb-i-Hind* ...	Azamgarh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ilhám Alí ...	,, 8th ...	,, 10th.	
5	*Áftáb-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly ...	Díván Bútá Singh ...	,, 8th, 10th & 12th.	,, 11th, 12th & 14th.	500 ,,
6	*Ágrá Akhbár* ...	Ágra ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Shujáu-l-Hasan ...	,, 7th ...	,, 13th ...	250 ,,
7	*Ainu-l-Akhbár* ...	Moráddbád ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Diláwar Alí ...	,, 9th ...	,, 15th ...	150 ,,
8	*Akhbár-i-Álam* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	,, ,, ...	,, 13th ...	65 ,,
9	*Akhbár-i-Ám* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto, ...	Bi-weekly ...	Mukund Rám ...	,, 10th & 13th,	,, 13th & 16th,	2,500 ,,
10	*Akhbár-i-Chunár* ...	Chunár ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Rajab Alí Khán ...	,, 2nd & 9th,	,, 12th ...	400 ,,
11	*Akmalu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fakhru-l-dín ...	Feb. 26th, Mar. 5th & 12th.	,, 10th & 15th.	
12	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Urdú-English,	Bi-weekly ...	Guláb Rái ...	Mar. 9th ...	,, 11th ...	284 copies (including 46 copies taken by Govt.).
13	*Almorá Akhbár* ...	Almora ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ...	,, 8th ...	,, ,, ...	106 copies.
14	*Amjadu-l-Akhbár* ...	Badáun ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Alí Amjad Husain ...	,, 7th ...	,, 13th ...	250 ,,
15	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Chandan Lál ...	,, 6th & 13th,	,, 12th & 15th,	150 ,,
16	*Árya Patra* ...	Bareilly ...	Hindí-Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjáb.	For February ...	,, 10th ...	425 ,,

17	*Ashrafu-l-Akhbár*	...	Delhí	...	Urdú	...	Tri-monthly,	Mirzá Khán	...	Mar. 11th	...	„ 15th	...	102	„
18	*Audh*	...	Lucknow	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	Ahmad Alí	...	„ 9th	...	„ 10th	...	182	„
19	*Bahár-i-Hind*	...	Agra	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Momin Husain	...	„ 6th	...	„ „	...	100	„
20	*Bhárat Bandhu*	...	Aligarh	...	Hindí-English.		Ditto	Totá Rám	...	„ 12th	...	„ 15th	...	„	„
21	*Bhárat Jiwan*	...	Benares	...	Hindí	...	Ditto	Rám Krishn Varmá,		„ 8th	...	„ 10th	...	1,750	„
22	*Bhárat Sudashá Pravartak.*		Farukhábád,		Ditto	...	Monthly	Kálí Charan	...	For February	...	„ 13th	...	310	„
23	*Brahman*	...	Cawnpore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Pratáp Náráyan	...	For Nov. & Dec.	...	„ 14th	...	300	„
24	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisarí*	...	Bareilly	...	Urdú	...	Weekly	Thákur Prasád	...	Mar 13th	...	„ 16th	...	250	„
25	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí*	...	Rámpur	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Muhammad Husain,		„ 8th	...	„ 11th	...	500	„
26	*Delhí Punch*	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Fazlu-l-dín	...	„ 10th	...	„ 13th	...	335	„
27	*Desh Hitaishí*	...	Ajmere	...	Hindí	...	Monthly	Shiva Prasád	...	For February	...	„ „	...	300	„
28	*Fatehgarh Punch*	...	Farukhábád,		Urdú	...	Tri-monthly,	Saiddq Husain	...	Feb. 28th	...	„ 11th	...	101	„
29	*Ghamkhwár-i-Hind*	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	Mahrdj Kishun	...	Mar. 13th	...	„ 16th	...	300	„
30	*Hind*	...	Allahábád	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Sadaru-l-dín	...	„ 11th	...	„ 13th	...	633	„
31	*Hindí Pradip*	...	Allahábád	...	Hindí	...	Monthly	Bálkrishn Bhatt	...	For March	...	„ 10th	...	225	„
32	*Hindustan*	...	Kálákankar	...	Ditto	...	Daily	Rájá Rámpál Singh,		Mar. 9th to 14th,		„ 10th to 15th.			
33	*Jalálí*	...	Meerut	...	Urdú	...	Weekly	Muhammad Mir	...	„ 5th & 12th,		„ 10th & 14th,		260	„
34	*Jaipur Gazette*	...	Jaipur	...	Hindí-Urdú	...	Bi-weekly	Mahábir Prasád	...	„ 10th & 13th,		„ 13th & 16th,		182	„
35	*Jalwa-i-Alalí*	...	Meerut	...	Urdú	...	Weekly	Muhammad Khalíl	...	„ 8th	...	„ 10th.			
36	*Jalwa-i-Tur*	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ganeshí Lál	...	„ „	...	„ „	...	90	„
37	*Jám-i-Jamshed*	...	Moráddbád	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Jamshed Alí	...	Feb. 21st & Mar. 14th.		„ 16th	...	150	„
38	*Kávishash*	...	Lucknow	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Muhammad Yáqúb	...	Mar. 8th	...	„ 10th	...	265	„
39	*Kashf Patirbá*	...	Benares	...	Hindí-Urdú	...	Ditto	Lakshmi Shankar, M.A.		„ 12th	...	„ 15th	...	560 copies (including 344 copies taken by Government).	
40	*Khair Khwáh-i-Alam,*		Delhí	...	Urdú	...	Ditto	Mír Hasan	...	„ 8th & 12th,		„ 12th & 15th,		200 copies.	
41	*Khair Khwáh-i-Am*	...	Gujrát	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Hallá Rám	...	„ 10th	...	„ 13th.			
42	*Khair Khwáh-i-Kashmír.*		Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Shlig Rám	...	„ 14th	...	„ 14th.			

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1886.	1886.	
43	*Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb.*	Gujránwálá	Urdú	Weekly	Brij Lál	Mar. 8th	Mar. 16th	400 copies.
44	*Khurshaid-i-Áfáq*	Pilibhít	Ditto	Ditto	Mazhar Ahsan Khán,	,, 7th	,, 12th	200 ,,
45	*Koh-i-Núr*	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Harsukh Rái	,, 9th, 11th & 13th.	,, 11th, 13th & 16th.	450 ,,
46	*Lahore Gazette*	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Dídár Bakhsh	,, 6th	,, 10th	100 ,,
47	*Márwár Gazette*	Jodhpur	Hindí-Urdú	Ditto	Gobardhan Dás	,, 8th	,, 12th	90 ,,
48	*Mashír-i-Qaisar*	Lucknow	Urdú	Ditto	Ghulám Muhammad,	,, 9th	,, 11th	208 ,,
49	*Matla-i-Núr*	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	Durgá Prasád	,, 6th	,, 10th	50 ,,
50	*Mihr-i-Darakhshán*	Delhí	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	,, 8th	,, 13th	100 ,,
51	*Mihr-i-Nimroz*	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Muhibu-llah	,, ,,	,, 11th	240 ,,
52	*Mittra Vilás*	Lahore	Hindí	Ditto	Mukund Rám	,, ,,	,, ,,	400 ,,
53	*Mufíd-i-Ám*	Agra	Urdú	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khán	,, 10th	,, 13th	100 ,,
54	*Mufíd-i-Hind*	Delhí	Ditto	Weekly	Amír Singh	,, 8th	,, 11th.	
55	*Mulki Námanar*	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Jawád Alí Sháh	,, 5th & 12th,	,, 15th.	
56	*Mulki Shahdá*	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Faslu-l-dín	,, 6th	,, 13th.	
57	*Mullá Dopiáza*	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhsh	,, 8th	,, 10th	700 ,,
58	*Nairyar-i-Ásam*	Moráddbád	Ditto	Ditto	Amjad Alí	,, ,,	,, 12th	200 ,,
59	*Najmu-l-Akhbár*	Etáwah	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Rúhu-llah Khán	,, 12th	,, 14th	275 ,,
60	*Najmu-l-Hind*	Moráddbád	Ditto	Weekly	Avtár Krishn	,, 7th & 15th,	,, 10th & 15th,	200 ,,
61	*Nasím-i-Agra*	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Jamná Dás	,, 15th	,, 16th	325 ,,
62	*Nasím-i-Hind*	Fatehpur	Ditto	Ditto	Shiva Naráyan	,, 9th	,, 12th	96 ,,
63	*Nasím-i-Jaunpur*	Jaunpur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Ishák	,, 2nd & 9th,	,, 10th & 16th.	
64	*Nasím-i-Sahar*	Budáun	Ditto	Ditto	Imtiás Ahmad	,, 12th	,, 15th	175 ,,

65	*Núr Afshán*	...	Ludhiáná	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Rev. C. B. Newton	...	„ 11th ... „ 13th ... 755 „
66	*Núru-l-Absár*	...	Alláhábád	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Roshan Lál	...	„ 12th ... „ 13th ... 140 copies (including 48 copies taken by Government).
67	*Núru-l-Anwár*	...	Cawnpore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Abdu-l-Hamíd	...	„ 13th ... „ „ ... 403 copies.
68	*Nuratu-l-Akhbár*	...	Delhí	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Nusrat Ali	...	„ 8th ... „ „ ... 200 „
69	*Nuratu-l-Sunnat*	...	Benáres	...	Ditto	...	Monthly	...	Muhammad Saíd	...	For March ... „ 12th.
70	*Nyáya Sudhá*	...	Hardá	...	Maráthí-English.		Weekly	...	Básudeva Bhásakar	...	Mar. 10th ... „ 11th ... 415 „
71	*Oudh Akhbár*	...	Lucknow	...	Urdú	...	Daily	...	Sheo Prasád	...	„ 10th to 16th, „ 10th to 16th, 732 copies (including 90 copies taken by Government).
72	*Oudh Punch*	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Sajjád Husain	...	„ 4th ... „ 10th ... 375 copies.
73	*Panjábí Akhbár*	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	...	Shamsu-l-dín	...	„ 10th & 13th, „ 14th & 16th, 275 „
74	*Panjáb Punch*	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Firozu-l-dín	...	„ 10th ... „ 13th ... 80 „
75	*Pátu Khán*	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Abdu-l-Rahmán	...	„ „ ... „ „
76	*Patiálá Akhbár*	...	Patiálá	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dín Muhammad	...	„ 9th ... „ 11th ... 295 „
7	*Prayág Samáchár*	...	Alláhábád	...	Hindí	...	Ditto	...	Dewakí Nandan	...	„ 10th ... „ 10th ... 600 „
78	*Prince of Wales' Gazette.*	...	Meerut	...	Urdú	...	Ditto	...	Ganeshí Lál	...	„ 12th ... „ 14th.
79	*Qaisarí*	...	Jullundur	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ahmad Bakhsh	...	„ 13th ... „ „ ... 125 „
80	*Rafáh-i-Ám*	...	Siálkot	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Díván Chand	...	„ 8th ... „ 16th ... 400 „
81	*Rafiq-i-Hind*	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muharram Alí	...	„ 13th ... „ „ ... „ „
82	*Rafiu-l-Akhbár*	...	Benares	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ghulám Husain	...	„ 15th ... „ 15th ... „ „
83	*Rahbar-i-Hind*	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Tri-weekly	...	Khádim Alí	...	„ 9th, 11th & 13th. „ 11th, 13th & 15th. 550 „
84	*Rájpútáná Gazette*	...	Ajmere	...	Urdú-Hindí	...	Weekly	...	Murád Alí	...	„ 8th ... „ 10th ... 315 „

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List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1886.	1886.	
85	*Ratn Prakásh*	Ratlam	Urdú	Weekly	Muhammad Abdu-l-Haq.	Feb. 25th	Mar. 13th	150 copies.
86	*Rehbtah*	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Mahá Náráyan	Mar. 8th	,, 11th	175 ,,
87	*Rohilkhand Punch*	Morádábád	Ditto	Weekly	Jamshed Alí	Feb. 21st & Mar. 14th.	,, 16th.	
88	*Rozmah*	Lucknow	Ditto	Daily	Tegh Bahádur	Mar. 9th to 16th,	,, 10th to 16th,	600 ,,
89	*Sádiqu-l-Akhbár*	Baháwalpur	Ditto	Weekly	Dwárká Náth	,, 11th	,, 14th	264 ,,
90	*Sahífa-i-Qudsí*	Delhí	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Abdu-l-Qudús.	,, ,,	,, 13th	280 ,,
91	*Sajjan Vinod*	Agra	Hindí	Ditto	Srí Krishn Lál	,, 10th	,, 10th.	
92	*Sarosh-i-Benares*	Benares	Urdú	Ditto	Wali Muhammad	,, 8th	,, 13th	600 ,,
93	*Shafiq-i-Hind*	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Saifu-l-Haq	,, 13th	,, 16th	400 ,,
94	*Shám-i-Oudh*	Fyzabad	Ditto	Tri-monthly	Kishan Prasád	,, 11th	,, 15th	300 ,,
95	*Shula-i-Túr*	Cawnpore	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Ibráhím	,, 9th	,, 12th	175 ,,
96	*Siraju-l-Akhbár*	Jhelam	Ditto	Ditto	Faqír Muhammad	,, 8th	,, 11th	460 ,,
97	*Sitára-i-Hind*	Morádábád	Ditto	Ditto	Banwárí Lál	,, 4th	,, 13th	160 ,,
98	*Subodh Sindhu*	Khandwa	Maráthí-Hindi.	Ditto	Lakshman Anant	,, 10th	,, ,,	210 ,,
99	*Surúr-i-Qaisarí*	Rámpur	Urdú	Ditto	Muhammad Razá	,, 11th	,, 14th	125 ,,
100	*Tahzíb*	Morádábád	Ditto	Ditto	Ráhat Alí Khán	,, 12th	,, ,,	80 ,,
101	*Timúr Khán*	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Sardár Alí.	,, 10th	,, 13th.	
102	*Tuhfa-i-Hind*	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Ashrat Alí	,, 8th	,, 11th	260 ,,
103	*Vasír-i-Hind*	Siálkot	Ditto	Ditto	Mirzá Mavahid	,, 14th	,, 15th	200 ,,

104	*Victoria Paper*	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Daily	...	Gyán Chand	...	,,	8th to 13th,	,,	11th to 16th,	975	,,
105	*Vritt Dhárá*	...	Dhár	...	Maráthi	...	Weekly	...	Hari Bháskar	...	,,	11th ...	,,	15th ...	120	,,
106	*Waqáya-i-Álam*	...	Gházípur	...	Urdú	...	Ditto	...	Siráju-l-dín Ahmad,		,,	8th ...	,,	10th ...	250	,,
107	*Zarífu-l-Hind*	...	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Sábit Alí	...	,,	,, ...	,,	,,		

ALLAHABAD;
The 20th March, 1886.

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